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NONFERROUS SCRAP COLLECTION STRESSED,  
BUT ENTERPRISES LAG IN SEVERAL REPUBLICS

COLLECTION OF NONFERROUS METAL SCRAP EXPANDS -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 27 Jun 51

The production and procurement network of "Glavvtortsvetmet" (Main Administration of Nonferrous Metal Scrap) is expanding. The larger industrial centers of the country are to have 41 new administrations and 14 divisions for the collection, processing, and shipping of nonferrous metal scrap. Scrap collection will be under the supervision and control of trade unions. There are to be lectures, talks, and other mass meetings to publicize the importance of fulfilling the scrap-procurement plan.

GEORGIAN SSR MEETS 5-MONTH PLAN; SOME ENTERPRISES LAG -- Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 21 Jun 51

The largest consumers of nonferrous metal in the USSR are the electrical industry, machine building, machine-tool building, and railroad transport. Together with a marked increase in the production of nonferrous metals from ores, there has also been a considerable increase in the processing of nonferrous metal scrap. About 50 percent of all copper used in the USSR and more than 30 percent of all aluminum are obtained from processed metal waste and scrap. In this way, the cost of one ton of aluminum, for example, is only 15 percent of the cost of primary aluminum obtained from bauxite.

To obtain one ton of copper, more than 50 tons of copper ore are required, as well as a large amount of fuel, electric power, and auxiliary materials. However, only 1.2 tons of scrap metal are necessary to produce one ton of copper, and the use of fuel and other materials is also reduced considerably.

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The Georgian SSR fulfilled the scrap-collection plan for the first 5 months of 1951 110.4 percent. However, this figure could be increased substantially. A number of enterprises have not yet realized the importance of this work. For example, the Tbilisi Machine-Tool Building Plant imeni Kirov, the Transcaucasus Metallurgical Plant, the Ministry of Communal Economy Georgian SSR, the Georgian Council of Industrial Cooperatives, and the Georgian Union of Invalids' Cooperatives failed to meet the 5-month plan.

Individual enterprises and organizations are using scrap metal for their own needs. By remelting scrap in primitive smelting installations, they cause irreparable losses of metal. There have also been instances when nonferrous metal scrap has been discarded completely. In moving to a new location, the "Tekhnokhim" Artel left behind in dumps of its former work area up to 40 tons of chemical waste products, containing up to 15 percent of copper. In this way, the "Tekhnokhim" Artel threw out about 6 tons of copper.

Steps are being taken to improve the processing, procurement, and utilization of nonferrous metal scrap. A prize system for rewarding leading workers of industrial enterprises, and of transport and other organizations has been introduced. Kolkhozes, sovkhozes, MTS, public utilities enterprises, and public eating establishments are permitted to use 30 percent of the cost of all scrap metal delivered to reward the persons delivering the scrap. Managers of enterprises and organizations must encourage workers and employees to collect and deliver scrap.

NONFERROUS SCRAP COLLECTION IN LITHUANIAN SSR LACKS ORGANIZATION -- Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 5 Jun 51

About 50 percent of all copper used by Soviet industry and more than 30 percent of all aluminum consists of processed scrap metal. This proves the great importance of collecting nonferrous metal scrap. However, in a number of enterprises of the Lithuanian SSR nonferrous scrap collection has not been organized.

At the Vil'nyus Locomotive Repair Plant, nonferrous metal shavings are mixed up with ferrous metal waste. As a result, a large amount of shavings is dumped and discarded, as mixed scrap of ferrous and nonferrous metal cannot be used in the production of either ferrous or nonferrous metals. Thus, large quantities of valuable raw material are going to waste at the Vil'nyus Locomotive Repair Plant.

Enterprises of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry are not giving any attention to this important matter. Not a single enterprise of this ministry has delivered any waste from ingot bronze received by these plants for processing.

The local industry of the republic has a number of metalworking enterprises. Here, too, the collection and storage of scrap is badly organized. The same situation prevails in enterprises of industrial cooperatives.

UZBEK SSR INDIFFERENT TO SCRAP COLLECTION -- Tashkent, Pravda Vos'toka, 7 Jun 51

Collection of nonferrous metal scrap in the Uzbek SSR has not been given sufficient attention. The Uzbek Union of Consumers' Societies, the Uzbek office of "Glavupil'syr'ye" (Main Administration for Procurement, Reprocessing, and Supply of Usable Scrap and Industrial Waste for Industry), and the "Tashsel'-mash" (Tashkent Agricultural Machinery) Plant have failed to deliver a large

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amount of nonferrous metal scrap in 1951. The Tashkent Electric Cable Plant has been especially indifferent to the collection of nonferrous scrap. Large quantities of metal waste products, including semifinished products, are piled up at the plant and covered with bricks, dirt, and rubbish. Valuable raw material is thus allowed to be wasted.

The Namangan Motor Repair Plant and the shops of the Namangan Machine and Excavator Station have been illegally resmelting scrap aluminum and bronze. As a result of failure to observe elementary technological rules, the metal in this resmelting process is "overmelted" and transformed into slag.

**AZERBAIDZHAN MEETS PLAN, BUT ENTERPRISES LAG -- Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 31 Aug 51**

The Azerbaydzhan SSR fulfilled the 7-month plan for collection and delivery of nonferrous metal scrap 101.1 percent, and the Azerbaydzhan Republic Administration of "Glavytortsvetmet" (Main Administration of Nonferrous Metal Scrap) fulfilled the plan for deliveries of scrap metal 104.1 percent.

However, a number of ministries, departments and enterprises failed to meet the 7-month plan for nonferrous scrap collection. The "Kavkazenergostroy" Trust completed only 23 percent of the plan; the Dashkesan Mine Administration, 42.8 percent; "Mingechaursesstroy," 58.4 percent; the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR, 62.9 percent; the Ministry of Light Industry, 73.2 percent; and the Ministry of Communal Economy, 82 percent.

**ARMENIAN SSR TOPS SCRAP-COLLECTION PLAN -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 1 Nov 51**

Enterprises of the Armenian SSR have been very active in the collection and delivery of scrap metal. Among leading enterprises in the collection of nonferrous metal scrap are the aluminum plant, clock plant, carbide plant, Plant imeni Kirov, wine combine, machinery plant of Yerevan local industry, and the metal products combine. The republic as a whole delivered 162.7 tons of nonferrous metal scrap in September, as against 91 tons provided in the plan. The third-quarter plan was fulfilled 126 percent.

Despite instructions to the contrary, some enterprises allow scrap metal and waste products to be resmelted for their own use.

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